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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 9, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

MOTHER! CAN I GO?

—o—

[A lad from Connecticut, employed in New York city, wrote home for his mother's permission to enlist in the strife for Liberty and Union. He is now with Burnside.]

I am writing to you, Mother! knowing
well what you will say,
When you read with tearful fondness
all I write to you to-day,
Knowing well the flame of ardor on a
loyal mother's part
That will kindle with each impulse,
with each throbbing of your heart.
I have heard my country calling for
her sons that still are true—
I have loved that country, Mother!
only next to God and you;
And my soul is springing forward to
resist her bitter foe—
Can I go, my dearest mother? tell me,
Mother, can I go?

From the battered walls of Sumpter,
from the wild waves of the sea,
I have heard her cries of succor as the
voice of God to me.
In prosperity I loved her—in her days
of dark distress,
With your spirit in me, Mother! could
I love that country less?
They have pierced her heart with treason, they've caused her sons to bleed,
They have robbed her in her kindness,
they have triumphed in her need;
They have trampled on her standard,
and she calls me in her woe;
Can I go, my dearest mother? tell me,
Mother, can I go?

I am young and slender, mother! they
would call me yet a boy,
But I know the land I live in, and the
blessings I enjoy.
I am old enough, my mother! to be
loyal, proud and true
To the faithful sense of duty I have
ever learned from you.
We must conquer this rebellion; let
the doubting heart be still.
We must conquer it, or perish. We
must conquer, and we will!
But the faithful must not falter, and
shall I be wanting? No!
Bid me go, my dearest mother! tell me,
Mother, can I go?

He who led His chosen people, in their
effort to be free
From the tyranny of Egypt, will be
merciful to me;
Will protect me by His power, whatso'er I undertake,
And return me home in safety, dearest
Mother! for your sake.
Or, should this, my bleeding country,
need a victim such as me,
I am nothing more than others who
have perished to be free.
On her bosom let me slumber, on her
altar let me lie—
I am not afraid, my mother! in so
good a cause to die.

There will come a day of gladness,
when the people of the Lord
Shall look proudly on their banner,
which His mercy has restored;
When the stars in perfect number, on
their azure field of blue,
Shall be clustered in a Union, then
and ever firm and true.
I may live to see it, Mother! when the
patriot's work is done,
And your heart, so full of kindness,
will beat proudly for your son,
Or through tears your eyes may see it
with a sadly thoughtful view,
And may love it still more dearly for
the cost it won from you.

I have written to you, Mother, with a
consciousness of right—
I am thinking of you fondly, with a
loyal heart to-night.
When I have your noble bidding, which
shall tell me to press on,
I will come and see you, mother! come
and kiss you and begone.
In the sacred name of Freedom, and
my country as her due—
In the name of Law, of Justice, I have
written this to you.
I am eager, anxious, longing to resist
my country's foe;
Shall I go, my dearest mother? tell me,
Mother, shall I go?

"Go, my Boy, where Duty calls You."

AN ANSWER TO "MOTHER! CAN I GO."

Go, my boy, and Heaven bless you!—
I have read each precious line,
Of your heart's responsive throbbings
to a Higher Call than mine.
God hath spoken—you have heard Him
—and tho' tears these eyes bedim,
Your affection for your mother shall
not mar your love for Him.
Could I bid you stay from fondness,
when the ever-ruling Hand
Marks your path to duty clearly for
the safety of your land?
No! 'tis yours to be a patriot, and 'tis
mine to prove as true;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

Go in faith, and feel protection in a
Power Supreme, Divine;
Should a bullet pierce your body, it
will also enter mine.
Do I think of this in sorrow? Does
my love sad fears renew?
Do I tremble at the prospect? No,
my son; no more than you.
Dear to me is every pathway where
your precious feet have trod;
But I give you fondly, freely, to my
country and my God.
You and I shall never falter in the
work we have to do;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

I shall pray for you—how often! with
the waking hour of morn,
Through the labors of my household,
and when night is coming on.
If a mother's prayers can keep you
'mid the dangers you incur,
God will surely bring you back again
to happiness and her.
I will never doubt the goodness that
has kept you until now,
That has kept the evil from your heart,
the shadow from your brow;
And I know that it shall keep you in
the path you must pursue;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

If my boy were less a hero, less the
man in thought and deed,
I had less to give my country in her
trying hour of need;
And I feel a pride in knowing that to
serve this cause divine,
From no hearth-stone goes a braver
heart than that which goes from mine.
I have loved you from the hour that
my lips first pressed your brow,
Ever tenderly, but never quite as tenderly as now.
All I have is His who gave it, whatso'er He bids me do;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

I shall miss you through the springtime, when the orchard is in bloom,
When the smiling face of Nature
bathes its beauty in perfume;
When the birds are sweetly singing by
the door and on the wing,
I shall think of you who always loved
to pause and hear them sing.
Long will seem the waning hours
through the drowsy summer day,
With my boy exposed to dangers on a
soil so far away.
But my spirit shall not murmur, tho'
a tear bedim my view;
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

You will come and see your mother,
come and kiss her, as you say,
From her lips receive the blessing that
shall cheer you on your way;
From her fond embrace go forward to
resist your country's foe,
With the comforting assurance that
your mother bade you go.
Heaven protect, and bless and keep
you! holy angels guard your way,
Keep your spirit from temptation, and
your feet from going astray.
To your mother ever faithful, to your
country ever true—
Go, my boy, where duty calls you, and
my heart shall follow you!

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR GEN. BANKS.

To the People of Louisiana.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1862.

In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation, for the instruction of the troops of this Department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document it will be observed:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only—the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the first day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be effected by its provisions:

II. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States, is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States:

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting the representation:

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal, "for all losses by acts of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within the State on the first day of January prox., nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers, are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace.—The slaves are enjoined to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends, will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties.—Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the Regiments of Native Guards will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regulations, enforced with all the troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or arrests. It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful execution thereof.

Public attention is called to the act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return.—It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be hereafter determined upon the judgment of honorable men justly representing the different interests involved, be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor.

The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognized the rights of the States in this regard.—Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guarantee: Violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumpter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest abolitionist is a cipher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power!—The great problem of the age, apparently environed, with labyrinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of internecine conflict, and to procrastinate the process of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us—the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that sit at our tables and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides—all cry out that this war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest, in public as in social life, strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history, has had its desolating civil wars. It is baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, and it is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. A divided country and a perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aroostook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi.—Let us fulfil the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

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DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— **TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.**

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863. NO. 31.

ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861, was		$1,551,605 72
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were as follows:—		
Ordinary sources.	$4,047,822 39	
6 per cent. loan act May 15, '61,	387,850 00	
From various banks as an equivalent for coin the paym't of int. on the Public debt	140,768 30	
Refunded cash, military	29,566 42	
United States Government	605,740 52	5,211,747 63
Total into treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861		$6,763,353 35
And the payments have been as follows:		
For ordinary purposes	$3,083,110 06	
Paid on state interest as an equivalent for coin	146,631 22	
Military expenses act April 12, '61	7 62	
Military expenses, act May 15, '61	1,217 26	
Military expenses, act April 16, '62	20,607 04	
Military pensions, act May 15, '61	400 54	
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	427,881 51	
Domestic creditors	105 32	
Temporary Loan redeemed	100,000 00	
United States Government direct tax	350,000 00	4,590,509 25
Leaving balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862,		$2,172,844 10

of which amount one hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows:

Balance of said fund Nov 30, '61	390,507 41	
Receipts under act May 15, '61	387,850 00	778,357 41
Paid for military expenses as above	482,781 14	
Paid for redemption of temporary loans	100,000 00	582,781 14
		$195,576 27
Receipts from ordinary sources:		
For year ending Nov. 30, 1862.	$4,047,822 39	
" " " 1861.	3,017,645 57	
Excess of receipts for 1862...		$1,030,176 82
Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:		
For year ending Nov. 30, 1861.	$1,118,662 93	
" " " 1862.	1,023,345 77	
Decrease in expenditures of '62.	$ 95,317 16	

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, (the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being $144,095 37;) and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid economy which has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the National Government,) seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of Dec. '61		$40,580,666 08
Additional am't received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861.		387,850 00
		$40,968,516 08
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov 30, '62, viz:		
5 per cent. State stocks	$268,899 49	
4½ per cent. State stocks	50,000 00	
4 per cent. State stocks	100,000 00	
Int'st certificates	17 25	
Relief notes	1,411 00	
Domestic creditor's certificates	64 52	
Military Loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed	100,000 00	$ 520,302 26
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862		$40,448,213 82

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company	$3,500,000
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,000,000
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Company	281,000
	$10,781,000

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced		$262,801 67
As follows, viz:		
State loans	$261,178 74	
Interest certificates	370 41	
Domestic creditor's certificates	64 52	
Relief notes cancelled	11 88	
		$262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the 30th of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McCombs and M. Russell Thayer Esqs., as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor-General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

In accordance with the Act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was, on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government, and partly in cash, after deducting the 15 per cent. allowed by the act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of February last, I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making, with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement.—Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held; and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals.—In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisitions from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one battery of light artillery. A battalion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent, also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer Militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th of September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President.—A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On Aug. 4th last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th of July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrolment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their portion of the quota of the State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful; when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion.—All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months' volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia, under the call of 11th of September last, making, in the whole, more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. These troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major Gen. Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces. He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of Gen. Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier Gen. Andrew Porter, of the U. S. Army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Col. Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my Staff, who came promptly on my summons, and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business, the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs; 2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last; 26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning; 12,427 setts infantry accoutrements complete; 1,298 swords and sabres; 684 pistols; 1,938 rounds artillery ammunition; 1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms.

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law, to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858: 5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in possession of border counties; 4,958 muskets and rifles, and 3,041 setts of accoutrements issued to and now in possession of organized companies. Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies; 1,755 muskets and 895 setts of accoutrements, were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service; 32 pieces of artillery, issued to First Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Chas. T. Campbell, commanding, on going into the service; 528 sabres, 1,050 pistols and 528 setts of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of 107 pieces of artillery, 39,045 rifles and muskets; 1,740 pistols, 1,826 sabres, 22,203 setts infantry accoutrements, 528 setts caval-

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ry accoutrements; 1,603,938 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz:

Six 20 pounder Parrot rifled guns; 2 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns; 1 10 pounder English rifled gun; 12 caissons for 20 pounder Parrot rifled guns; two caissons for 10 pounder Prussian rifled guns, with tools and stores; 1 12 pounder rifled howitzer, Dahlgreen; one 12 pounder rifled howitzer, 750 lbs., Dahlgreen; 2 field carriages for ditto; two small howitzer guns, 12 pounders, with carriages, tools and stores; 1 12 pounder rifled howitzer. Dahlgreen; one 12 pounder smooth bore, 750 lbs., Dahlgreen; 2 field carriages for ditto; 2 small 12 pounder howitzers. with carriages, tools and stores; 195 saddles; 127 saddles, with traces, breast strap, &c.; 68 saddles, incomplete; 2,296 muskets and rifles; 200 pistols and 124 holsters; 1,997 rounds of shot and shell; 672,884 rounds musket and rifle cartridges.

The foregoing does not include the arms and equipments that have been issued to the several regiments of the Home Guard, and which are in their possession.

For the details of military operations and of statistics, I refer you to the Reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, and the Chief of Transportation, which accompany this message.

In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of that corps and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to the Legislature some documents relating to them.

By the thirteenth section of the act of May 15th, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the treasury for a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity. At the date of my last annual message, I had drawn from the treasury eight thousand five hundred dollars, and had paid out up to the 1st of December, 1861, six thousand four hundred, when my account was settled. Since that time I have drawn two thousand dollars from the treasury, part of which, with the balance in my hands, has been expended in the payment of members of my personal staff in service when I required assistance, and in procuring information, and to persons employed when the State was threatened with invasion in September, 1862, and during the raid in October last.

An account of these expenditures will be found on file in the office of the Auditor General.

Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons, and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

Under the joint resolutions of 28th of February, 1862, measures were promptly taken for the relief of our sick and wounded men in the field.—The wounded at Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, and those in the corps of Major General Banks were duly attended on the field or in the vicinity by Surgeon General Smith and a corps of surgeons under his direction, and were brought into this State. The same system would have been continued, but in June last, I received a letter from the Surgeon General of the United States, representing that it was found inconvenient to the service, and must create difficulties in the regular identification of the soldiers for pay and pensions.

I compliance with his views, I was reluctantly obliged to discontinue the system, but I have not ceased to urge on the War Department the propriety of sending our sick and wounded men into the State, where they can be nursed and cared for by their friends, and have to say that at length such an arrangement was made with the authorities at Washington, which it was hoped would be effective, but there has been such tardiness in putting it into practical operation, that I recommend the Legislature to invite the attention of the War Department to the subject. Our suffering men have a right to the sympathy and aid of their State, to be so rendered as not to injure the service. If the bringing them home to be attended could produce even inconvenience to that, I would not urge it. But it is cruel to leave them to the care and (I regret to say it) frequently to the neglect or worse, of strange officials, at points in the immediate vicinity of all the abundant comforts which the solicitude of their families and friends would rejoice to provide for them.

In addition to the expenses of attending and bringing home our sick and wounded as above stated, I have expended less than $4000 in the transportation of friends of sick, killed, or wounded volunteers, and other persons sent by me for their care to the several battle-fields and hospitals, and in bringing home for interment the bodies of those slain. The whole expense incurred under the joint resolution was five thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-three cents, the details of which will be found in the report of the Surgeon General and of the Chief of Transportation.

I have uniformly, when applied to, allowed the expense of transportation of one person to the field to bring home the body of his friend or relation, and the expense of his return with the body. The cost of this has not exceeded $600, which is included in the sum of less than $4,000, above stated.

In this connection I must speak with applause of the active benevolence of our citizens, who have without compensation devoted their time and care to their suffering fellow citizens, disabled by the casualties of war. Not only have many gone to the field, to administer their kind offices, but in every part of the Commonwealth thousands have applied their means and exertions to the same end; and especially have the women of Pennsylvania, obeying their true womanly instincts, shown that they are worthy to be the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave men, whom they have stimulated to their duty, and soothed and nursed in the sufferings that have ensued the performance of it.

The city of Philadelphia having patriotically offered to the United States League Island as a donation for a Navy Yard, Congress directed a commission to report upon the availability of the site and also of New London. To the general astonishment, a majority of the commission have reported in favor of New London, but the minority has presented a report, which is fortified by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, showing so conclusively the superiority of League Island that it is scarcely possible that Congress should hesitate to select that location. To establish a Navy Yard for the construction of iron-clad vessels at a point remote from all necessary supplies, situated on salt water, and accessible by more than one route to any enemy who may have a momentary superiority at sea, would appear to be quite inconsistent with the wisdom of Congress, especially when a site is offered convenient to iron, coal, and other necessary supplies, situated on fresh water with a sufficient depth for the draught of large vessels, and safe from hostile attack by its position.

Capt. Henry E. Wrigley, of the city of Philadelphia, at my request, and without compensation, has made a report to me on the defences of the Delaware, which I herewith transmit for information.

In July last, I received at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity. I have since received a letter on the subject from the company suggesting other modes of disposing of the money, a copy of which is annexed to this message.

If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum, be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort. By an act of Congress, passed on the second day of July, 1862, lands were granted to the several States for the endowment, support and maintenance by each State of at least one college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

I recommend that proper provision be made by the Legislature for having the lands thus granted to this state selected, and the title made to the State, and that Congress be requested to allow the lands and their proceeds to be used by the State in the construction and support of such an asylum as I have above suggested.

The details of the operations of the common school system, during the school year that terminated on the first Monday in June, 1862, manifest scarcely any evil effects from the troubled state of the country. Absence of the usual degree of progress in the various departments is the only result observable. To have held its own, however, during the severe ordeal to which, in common with all our great social interests and enterprises, it has been subjected, is the strongest proof of its inherent vigor, and of the hold it possesses upon the affections as well as the judgment of the people of the State.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money, but in orders on storekeepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the storekeepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man for a fair day's labor should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of a common honesty; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment, incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

I believe that the several charitable institutions to which the Legislature has been accustomed to grant aid, have been well managed during the past year.

The Wyoming Canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company have instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage. The Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season, have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

In pursuance of the joint resolution passed April 11th, 1862, the Attorney General has issued proceedings on the proper cashier's bonds, to recover the money due to the Commonwealth by the Bank of Commerce at Erie, and I have employed John H. Walker, Esq., as special counsel for the Commonwealth, in the prosecution of the officers of the bank in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 6th May, 1862, an information in equity was filed by the Attorney General against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Sunbury, in October last.

By an Act passed on the 16th day of May, 1861, a company was incorporated by the name of the Navy Yard, Broad street and Fairmount railway company. It being alleged that the company, instead of making a railway on the route and in the manner prescribed by its charter, is constructing a railroad of a different charter by a route, extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad depot, both within the city of Philadelphia, the Attorney General has proceeded against the company by *quo warranto* for the violation of its charter, and has also filed an information for the purpose of restraining the company from proceeding in the construction of their road. Both these proceedings are now pending.

By the act of 29th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. This act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution; so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the most causeless and wicked rebellion which history records, depend the honor, the interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States, or for forming separate Confederacies, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend that by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies or the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and to maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Jan. 7, 1863.

The Loss in Negley's Division in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the *Press* sends the following:

Murfreesboro, Jan. 9.—From official returns it has been ascertained that the total loss in Gen. Negley's division, comprising killed, wounded and missing, is one thousand three hundred and fifty-six, (1,356.)

The total loss in Col. Hambright's Seventy-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is three hundred killed, wounded and missing; over half of the regiment are lost. Gen. Rosecrans has taken occasion to compliment the colonel and his men personally for their conspicuous and unflagging courage under fire.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment loses twenty two killed, one hundred and ten wounded and twenty-six missing.

The Seventy-first Regiment (Pennsylvania Cavalry) lost fourteen altogether, killed, wounded and missing. The Pennsylvania troops all behaved splendidly.

The loss of the rebels increases every day. Two thousand wounded Confederates were sent to Lavergne, from here, yesterday. Many more are left here, but they cannot be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die. Just as I telegraph I learn that the town of Lavergne has been accidentally burned down; so the rebel wounded will have to be sent to Nashville, and thence to Louisville for treatment.

General Rosecrans' headquarters were, to-day, removed to the house of Hon. James Ready, near this place, where John Hamilton Morgan, the noted guerilla, was married some days since.

THE WAY WASHINGTON DEALT WITH TRAITORS.

George Washington wrote to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, in November, 1775, as follows:

"As it is now very apparent that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our own strength, care, firmness and union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other Government on the Continent? *Would it not be prudent to seize on those tories who have been, are, and that we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to skulk at large, while we know they will do us every mischief in their power?* These, Sir, are points I beg leave to submit to your serious consideration."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A FAMILY QUARREL.—A political family quarrel is sometimes interesting, and often very amusing. Our readers will remember that we announced some three weeks ago that R. Milton Speer and David Caldwell were both candidates from this place for a clerkship in the House of Representatives. Both candidates were on hand at the meeting of the Legislature. The two would-be State' delegates and honest Albert Owen were also on hand. The contest commenced—Owen, Petrikin and Miller throwing their influence as editor and delegates in favor of Speer—throwing Caldwell's claims overboard. Speer received the caucus nomination thro' the influence of Cessna & Co. But Caldwell would not "give it up so."—His mad was up. He was named in caucus, but did not get a vote. He next tried to influence members to violate their pledge in caucus. He told all manner of hard stories about Speer, and even telegraphed to Huntingdon for papers to prove that Speer was not "sound on the goose;" but all would not do; Speer was elected, and Caldwell returned home damning an ungrateful Democracy. If we had abused these two prominent candidates during the late fall campaign half as much as they were abused by their own political family in the contest for a clerkship, we would have been denounced as a full blooded Abolitionist. The mistake Dave made was in allowing the bogus delegates to have an influence with members of the House who are candidates for Governor. It is rumored that Caldwell intends to withdraw his stock from the *Monitor* establishment, and join in with his friends to start another new parely Democratic paper. Go ahead boys—"when rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

☞ A Richmond paper commenting on General Bragg's defeat and flight after boasting of a victory over Rosecrans, quotes the proverb: "Bragg is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better." The same happy application of the saying has been made pretty generally in the Army of the Cumberland, and General Rosecrans is now called by his soldiers, "Old Holdfast." The designation will cling to him as that of "Old Hickory," did to Gen. Jackson, and that of "Old Rough and Ready" to General Taylor.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—A caucus of Democratic Senators and members of the House met on Monday night, and on the 6th ballot, Charles A. Buckalew, of Montour county, received a majority of the votes, and was declared the nominee. The traitor Hughes was handsomely laid upon the shelf by a large majority. The election takes place to-day (Tuesday)—the Democrats having but one majority on joint ballot, the contest will be exciting.—The Republicans did not make a nomination on Monday night.

THE Governor of Michigan in his message delivered on Wednesday last, alluding to the emancipation proclamation, which is heartily endorsed, he says: "we are about to strike hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect the claim of a white traitor to compel black loyalists to aid him in destroying the Government.

HON. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed Revenue Commissioner for the counties of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, for 1863.—The Board will meet in Harrisburg at the call of the State Treasurer, get mileage and $2,00 per day, and may continue their session thirty days, but no longer.

Frauds on the Government.

During the last four months, says a Washington correspondent, Colonel Baker, provost marshal of the War Department, has recovered one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-six cents ($156,476 96) for the Government, which, but for his efforts, would have been lost. This includes fraudulent contracts, stolen fire arms, &c., only. Men of the highest social position, in numerous instances, made restoration of property.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC for 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Huntingdon.

On Monday, 5th January, two boxes were packed, to be forwarded to the 110th Regt., P. V., containing shirts, stockings, bandages, candles, cornstarch, dried fruit, butter, onions, bread, &c.

The following donations have been received:—From the Misses Stewart, of Coleraine, $5,00; Messrs. Blair and Port, five lbs. stocking yarn: Also, donations in cash from Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. John Watson, Mr. John Miller. From our merchants—Messrs Fisher, Gwin, Cunningham, Stronse, stockings. For sale of Reports of Ladies' Aid of Philadelphia, $3,00. From Mrs. Protesman, of McConnelstown, dried fruit. Spruce Creek, a web of muslin which will be made into shirts for another box.—Further contributions are needed and solicited.

Jan. 10th, 1863.

Negro Troops.

At a convention of the colored men of the District of Columbia held on Friday night, Rev. Mr. Perry announced that the President had authorized him to raise a regiment of colored men. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the negroes declared that they were willing and determined their own and the country's enemies—the rebels—shall be crushed.

FOR GOVERNOR.—The Democratic County Convention of Montgomery county instructed the delegates to divide their votes between Hon. Jacob Fry and Wm. H. Witee, for Governor.

WE were visited by a snow on Saturday last, which finally turned into slush and froze, making the pavements and sidewalks slippery, thus endangering the limbs of those who walked our streets the following day. Some did fall, but no serious accident occurred.

REBEL FLAG.—We have had exhibited to us a large rebel flag taken from a house in Fredericksburg and sent home by Sergt. Maj. Wm. Cunningham.

PHOTOGRAPH Pictures are now taken so neatly, and are so cheap, as to leave no excuse for a neglect to gratify a relation or friend by leaving one's portrait in their hands. But photographs, singly or alone, will soon tarnish, warp, and lose their natural beauty.—Hence, the necessity of a Photograph Album, which is the crowning feature of the whole. It constitutes a "Family Record," for the display and proper preservation of the Card Photographs of the family, or of friends and others, which for beauty of design and completeness of execution, has never yet been equalled. They are adapted to the pocket of the traveler, or the parlor and centre table of every home, and are so useful as well as so pretty, that wherever one is introduced, more are sure to follow. They are, indeed, becoming a household necessity, as the Album in which a family group are all gathered together in this way, soon assumes inestimable value.

Especial attention is called to the various styles which can be found at Lewis' Book Store. They are unsurpassed for durability and elegance of finish, while the prices are such as to bring them within everybody's reach. Each Album is furnished with a title page and a neat index in which to enter names.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

☞ Old and young can be accommodated by calling at LEWIS' BOOK STORE, with large and small Bibles, Hymn Books, Miscellaneous Books, Photograph and other Albums, a large stock of interesting books for the young folks, Games, Toy Books, a heavy stock of Pocket Books, Purses, Porte-monnaies and Wallets, Jewelry and fine pocket Cutlery, Shawl Pins, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons and fifes, fine Toy Paints, Dominoes, and Checker Boards, and a great variety of other articles.

Negroes Hanged in Charleston.—A British subject who has arrived from Charleston, South Carolina, within a few days, brings the information that nineteen negroes were hung in the streets just prior to his departure.—This occurred in consequence of a discovery, made in a rather singular manner; the whites there for some time past have been closely watching the movements of the blacks, and thinking that they observed an unusual number of funerals among them, a white man disguised himself, and followed in one of the processions; on arriving at the burial ground he discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken from it and buried in a vault, in which a number had already been deposited. The consequence of this discovery was the execution of nineteen of the most intelligent of the negroes.

WAR NEWS.

The Raid in East Tennessee--Official Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have just received a despatch from Maj. Gen. Granger that the cavalry force of about 1,000 men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the 21st ult., by my order, under the command of Brig. Gen. P. Carter, to destroy the East Tennessee railroad bridges, &c., has been heard from.

Gen. Granger has just received a despatch from Gen. Carter at Manchester, Kentucky, on his return, stating that on the 30th he entirely destroyed the Union and Watauga bridges, with ten miles of railroad; 550 rebels were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores, were captured. Also a locomotive and two cars were taken and destroyed.

A brisk skirmish took place at the Watauga bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition, as characterized by Gen. Granger, has been one of the most hazardous and daring of the war, attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impassable nature of the country, the length of the route of nearly two hundred miles each way, and the inclement season.

The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing, as it has, the main rebel artery of communication between Virginia and the Southwest. General Carter, his officers and men, deserve the thanks of the country.

Great credit is also due to Maj. Gen. Granger, under whose immediate supervision the expedition was fitted out and whose long cavalry experience was a guarantee that nothing tending to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

(Signed) G. B. WRIGHT,
Major General Commanding.

Response of General Halleck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

To Major General Wright, Cincinnati:

The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen. Carter and his command are without parallel in the history of the war; and deserve the thanks of the country. This expedition has proved the capacity of our country for bold and dashing movements, which, I doubt not, will be imitated by others.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Successful Expedition to White House—Capture of a Rebel Baggage Train and Contraband Goods from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9.—An expedition which went out from Yorktown last Wednesday, has returned, having been highly successful. The expedition was in charge of Major Hall, and consisted of Companies B, D, and E, of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Companies H, and F, of the 6th New York Cavalry, and several companies of infantry. They were taken from Yorktown on the Thomas A. Morgan, and landed at West Point. From thence they marched to the White House, where they captured a rebel baggage train, and also a large quantity of contraband goods, valued at $50,000, found there in possession of a rebel named Jim Brown, of Baltimore, who is now a prisoner on board the United States gunboat Manhasken.

Brown stated that he had taken these goods from Baltimore through Wilmington and Seaford, Delaware, thence through Accomac county, Virginia, where they were shipped across the bay and up the Rappahannock river.

Thos. Fitchett, light-house keeper at Smith's Island, was arrested yesterday, having been detected in chartering a vessel as alleged for the purpose of running the blockade.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—The town of Murfreesboro' is entirely deserted.

Our army has advanced ten miles beyond where Gen. Rosecrans has his headquarters.

The gunboat W. H. Slidell, F. W. Van Dorn commanding, has arrived from Clarksville, with 164 passengers. She brings from Clarksville 3,000 bbls. of flour, 10,000 barrels of bacon, 900 sacks of oats, and 2,000 bushels shelled corn. Among her passengers are two rebel captains captured there with their horses and mules.

The river has fallen and there is only 3½ feet of water on the shoals.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Information from the army of the Potomac shows that our pickets extend from Falmouth to King George's Court House, about 22 miles distant from the former point.

The contrabands agree in stating that rebel incursions are nightly made below the Court House for a long distance and the negroes carried away and sent South. The greater portion of the slaves, however, on the long neck of land between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, have already made their escape to our lines, bringing with them their masters' teams and other property. They avail themselves of the night for their exodus.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Repulse of the Federal Troops.—Gunboats Cover our Re-embarkment.—Losses Estimated 3,000.

Cairo, Jan. 11.—An arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo brings authentic accounts from Vicksburg.

Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, re-embarked on Saturday on board the transports, pursued by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss.

At the last accounts, the entire fleet of transports, with the troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon.

There is nothing definite from Gen. Banks or Commodore Farragut, tho' rumors of their advance are in circulation.

The engagement was less general than heretofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre under Gens. Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is highly spoken of. Our loss, as near as can be ascertained, was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Bad News from Texas.

Rebel Rams Attack and Destroy the Federal Fleet.—The "Harriet Lane" Boarded.—She is Taken into Galveston a Prize.—Com. Renshaw Blown up in his Flag-ship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Advices have been received here that Galveston was attacked by the rebels on the morning of Jan. 1st, both by land and water. Col. Burrell and his troops on shore were all killed or taken prisoners.

Four rebel rams made an attack on the steamer Harriet Lane, and carried her by boarding.

Captain Wilson, of the Owasco, was killed. Commodore Renshaw blew up the flag-ship Westfield, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels. He and his Lieutenant, Zimmerman, were killed. Two barks, loaded with coal, were captured by the rebels.

Particulars of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamer Creole arrived to-night from New Orleans, with dates to the 3d inst. She was detained by General Banks to bring dispatches to General Halleck.

She passed several gunboats bound up the river and the transport Merrimac, with troops, at the Southwest Pass. Also, the gunboat Kensington.

Malcolm G. Kinsman, a private of the 2d Vermont Battery, died on board the Creole on the passage home.

Purser Cook, of the Creole, reports: By the arrival of the gunboat Clifton at Southwest Pass, on the evening of the 3d inst., I learn that, early on the morning of the 1st, the rebels made an attack, by land and water, on the Federal forces at Galveston. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers protected by double rows of bales of cotton and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after about all her officers and men, including Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee, and the crew, 130 all told, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers, and twelve or fifteen of the crew, escaped death.

The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men, and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and thirteen wounded.

The flag-ship Westfield being ashore in another channel, her crew were transferred to the transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing that she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Commodore Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they consequently were blown up with the ship.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans in transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back, as they did not arrive until the place had been evacuated. All the fleet is on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force is estimated at five thousand, under General Magruder.—Our land force, under the command of Col. Burrell, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed three hundred, the residue not having disembarked at the time of the fight.

Our loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty killed, and two hundred taken prisoners, the navy suffering the most.

It is thought the rebel loss is much more than our own, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries ashore.

The Federal troops were on the long wharves of Galveston, and it is said repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

The Rebels Repulsed at Springfield, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Late last night Gen. Curtis received despatches from Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, stating that the rebels were repulsed at every advance upon that place, and that his troops still held the town.

Our loss was 17 killed, the number of wounded not being known. We buried 35 rebels and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands.

But little of the town was destroyed, and that was by our own troops.

The telegraph is almost wholly destroyed between Springfield and Sand Spring.

Gen. Curtis has three columns of troops in pursuit of the enemy.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 14th January, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All the right, title, and interest which John P. Anderson, deceased, at the time of his death, held in and to a tract of land situate upon Murray's run, in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John P. Stewart, Nicholas C. Decker, John Hall and Josiah Cunningham, containing 252 acres and 43 perches and allowance be it more or less. There are about 40 acres of it cleared the balance is well timbered, principally with white pine; it is situated about seven miles from Huntingdon a good public road passing through it, and there is a saw-mill upon one of the adjoining tracts. This sale affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing good timber land.

ALSO—At same time and place,

A tract of land in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of William Crownover, Jas. R. Crownover, John L. Walker, John C Crownover, John Silknitter, and Isabel Stanley's heirs containing about 100 acres, about 40 of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon a two story log house, a double log barn, and an orchard of good grafted fruit. the same farm on which John L. Hoffman now lives.

TERMS made known on day of sale, and they will be made in easy payments directed by purchasers

JOHN SCOTT.
Executor of the Will of J. P. Anderson, dec'd.,
Dec. 31 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

An Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec 31, 1862.-1y.

A Barree Democrat in California.

We have been requested to publish the following extracts of a letter to a friend, dated Placerville, Cal., Nov. 24, 1862. The writer is W. Wallace Stewart, formerly of Barree township:

* * * * * * * *

On the outside of the envelope you sent me is "our flag—our country—now and forever," but on perusal of the contents I am sorry to see that the sentiments uttered on the inside are quite different, as I understand it. From the tone of your letter I understand you to be one of those peace Democrats, not exactly in favour of Jeff. Davis and company, but opposed to every move that the President of the United States, Abe Lincoln, can make, and call every act of his official duties unconstitutional, and of course wrong. Since the administration of James Buchanan I have been ashamed to own that I was a Democrat. Jeff. Davis was a Democrat; Yancey, Floyd, Jackson of Missouri, Breckinridge, Toombs, Stonewall Jackson, Lee, James Buchanan, and every other prominent man who now takes sides with Rebellion, was a *Democrat*. The war commenced when James Buchanan was in the chair, and if he had remained three months longer, our country would this day be worse than that of Mexico; but the great and good God took charge in the right time. After the rebellion is crushed, I am then in favor of political parties, but so long as we are in war I am for no party except a Union party. * * * * *

I have been in nearly every Southern State, and my position is this; I am in favor of the Union; I am in favor of the present Administration, and emancipation, and extermination of every man that bears arms against his country of his own free will. I am not in favor of any compromise whatever, until the rebels lay down their arms; for the reason that there is nothing to be gained by siding with Jeff. Davis & Co., but everything to be lost; and those relations of mine that are in the Union army I want them to feel as if the great American people backed them up in everything that they have done. * *

Our Army Correspondence.

FROM THE 125TH REGT. PENNA. VOLS.

FAIRFAX STATION, January 7, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Having a few leisure moments, I will give you a few current items from this forsaken neck of woods. Our Regiment is camped here in a pine forest about one mile from Fairfax Station, Va. The boys are busily engaged in putting up winter quarters. This is the second time we have had winter quarters. In Loudon Valley, near Harper's Ferry, we were fixed up comfortable, and had just begun to live right, when we were ordered to up stakes and leave all behind we had. The Regiment had a short time before been furnished with new uniforms, blankets, &c., for winter, but on the march they were obliged to throw the greater part away.—The weather has been beautiful until yesterday it rained, and last night blowed up cold, and snowed. This morning it is very cold and windy, having all appearances of an old style winter at home.

Our brigade (the Second) is composed of the 20th Connecticut, or "Wooden Nutmeg" Regiment, as it is termed, the 123d New York and the 124th and 125th Penna., the two former three year and the two latter nine month men, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Thomas L. Kane, formerly Lieut. Col. of the Kane Rifles, better known as the Bucktail Regt. The health of the Regiment is good at present, under the superintendence of Surgeon D. L. Cummings and Dr. Davis, his Assistant Surgeon. It has been our painful task to send home the bodies of Mr. John H. Walheater, of Porter township, near Alexandria, and David Isenberg, of Neff's Mills, near Petersburg, both of Company F, Capt. Simpson, and Theodore N. Cooper, of Williamsburg, Blair co., Pa., Company B, Capt. Huyett. Their loss is deeply felt through the regiment. Peace to their ashes.

The mails have been very irregular since we have been here, and our most welcome visitor, "The Globe" has not reached us since December 24th, last.

You may look for us about the middle of May next, when we all expect to return to our homes. Should anything transpire worthy of note, you shall hear from us soon again.

YOURS, &c.,
LOYAL.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 27, 1862.

EDITOR GLOBE:—As it is a long time since I have written, I undertake it again and will endeavor to give a sketch of my observations, scenes, &c., of the battle of Fredericksburg. Our Regiment, (110th Penna.) lay about three miles northeast of Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 13th inst., before daylight, boom-boom went the cannons, wakening us up, all knowing that the ball was opened—the same old tune that we have often heard in Virginia, but for my part, I don't appreciate the music.

We were ordered out, and moved forward to the scene of action. The engagement that day being principally artillery in the shelling of Fredericksburg. It was a splendid scene, but destructive. The town was on fire in seventeen places, and was well riddled with balls, and nearly all the household furniture in the town destroyed. The "graybacks" had to skedaddle out of the town so quick that they left everything behind them.

On Saturday morning of 13th inst., we crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge, the rebels shelling us at the same time from their fortified position on the heights in the rear of the town. Our troops had already become engaged with the enemy in his entrenched position. In the afternoon we went to the front on a charge, amid the most terrific fire of grape and canister and shells. The ground was strewed with the dead and wounded of the troops who preceded us.—We took the front and blazed away at the rebels. Fortunately, just where we were, there was a slight elevation in the plain, from the crest of which it sloped toward the heights, and by lying on the ground when we loaded, managed to escape most of the enemy's fire, and to severely annoy his artillery and infantry on the heights. Soon we made a charge on the enemy's earthworks, but did not go all the way—found they could not be taken, and fell back to our old line.—The battle then was raging most furiously. I got through safe with a few holes through my clothes, and only a slight wound on my head, which I got soon after going in, but stuck to it, with the blood running down my face and neck, till after dark—when the battle ceased—when I left the field.—We have been in nine engagements, but this one was the most desperate of all. It exceeded all my previous experience and imagination. I regret that we were repulsed, but it could not be expected otherways, the way the rebels are fortified, and as our artillery could not be brought up into position to bear on the heights. We recrossed the Rappahannock on Monday night and returned to our old camp, built log cabins, with our shelter tents on for a roof, and a chimney to one end, which makes us comfortable for the present.

Yours, respectfully,
W. T. McCOY,
Co. B, 110th Regt., P. V.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1863.

SENATE.—George V. Lawrence, (Rep.) of Washington, Pa., was elected Speaker. On taking the chair he addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS:—I feel deeply grateful for the distinguished honor you again confer upon me. I bring to the discharge of the duties of the position assigned me by your partiality, some experience and an ardent desire to perform them with fidelity and impartiality. I shall enforce the rules adopted for our government *rigidly*, as the surest method of procuring that order and dignity which becomes the Senate of the great State we represent; and I will expect the cordial co-operation of every Senator on the floor. If I err in my judgment, I trust you will always accord to me honesty of purpose.

Since the close of the last session, one of our number—then as vigorous and active as any of us—has changed this for another state of existence: Col. Samuel Wharton, of Huntingdon county, a kind and generous friend, a patriotic citizen and a faithful and honest representative. His body lies beneath the sod of his own loved valley, and his spirit is in the hands of the God who gave it. Let us imitate his virtues, revere his memory, and submit calmly to the fate we cannot control.

When I addressed the Senate from this place, I referred to the hopes cherished by all loyal citizens, that our forces then in service would, if properly managed, speedily subdue the rebels and compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws in the rebellious States. Owing to the inherent defects in the management of the war and a failure to comprehend the magnitude and extent of the rebellion, added to the incompetency, jealousy and possible treachery of some of our leaders in the field, less has been accomplished than we expected, and the rebels are still as intent on the work of destruction as ever. That different and more favorable results have not attended a cause so just as ours is not in any way chargeable to the patriotic men in arms. The contests of ancient and modern times, find few parallels to the heroic bravery of our troops. In every equal contest they have been victorious, and on all occasions have exhibited a gallantry and a true devotion to the cause which commands our admiration and causes our hearts to swell with fervent gratitude. Their names and their fame will be handed down to the patriots of another age. Pennsylvania mourns the loss of many of her Brave sons; the sable weeds of mourning are now seen all over the land; and when the dead are called to judgment, some of them will rise from every battle-field. Let us take suitable action concerning their deeds, and let our personal recollections of them be like blooming amaranthes forever.

While the heart sickens at this loss of life and expenditure of treasure, let no loyal man hesitate as to our future course. The Union should, and, I trust, will be preserved, the Constitution respected and the laws enforced, at whatever expenditure of life and money; the interests involved demand the sacrifice. It should be the ardent prayer of all just men that the cause of this unhappy strife, which is plainly apparent, should be stricken down. Christians, patriots and philanthropists throughout the world, will approve this course, and peace when conquered, will be perpetual. Let the administration rise to a higher appreciation of its duties to the people. Let there be no jealousies, no exhibition of party strife, no sympathy with rebels. Opposition to the constituted authorities in this struggle to maintain and preserve the government by all legitimate means, whether by force of arms or by proclamations calculated to weaken and destroy the power of the government, and to remove the cause of the strife forever, is little short of treason. Let us, then, in our action here on *the question at least*, as it may be presented, show our devotion to the government, to the interests of our children, and to the cause of civil liberty throughout the world.

We will soon be called upon to legislate for the interests of a great State, for an honest and confiding constituency. The experience and former services of many of those before me, is a sufficient guarrntee that these interests will receive proper attention.—Thanking you again for the honor you have done me, I assume the duties of the chair.

HOUSE.—John Cessna, (Dem.) of Bedford, was elected Speaker. On taking the chair he made the following address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor you have just conferred upon me. I am about to assume the discharge of the duties of presiding officer of your body, with a full sense of the many difficulties and heavy responsibilities attending the position. I pledge to you, one and all, my firm determination to perform those duties with strict impartiality, according to the utmost of my ability. Without your aid, and cordial and generous forbearance and assistance, success with me will be impossible. These I earnestly invite at your hands. May I not confidently express the hope and belief, that in the discharge of our several duties, all personal and political differences will be buried, and that all will be actuated by an honest determination to promote the welfare and prosperity of our noble State, and to uphold the Constitution and restore the Union of our beloved country, now distracted by an unjust and disastrous civil war.

The session of the Legislature now about to commence may, and probably will, be one the most important ever assembled in the State. The eyes of our constituents and of the whole nation will be upon us. Pennsylvania contains within herself all the resources of a great and powerful nation. She is to-day almost equal in population, and in all the elements of strength, to the whole nation in the days of its infancy. The conservatism and patriotism of our people have at all times had an important and controlling influence in moulding the public sentiment of the nation. May we not reasonably hope that, in this hour of our national troubles and national peril, the conservative views of our people, sustained and supported by the wise and patriotic action of their representatives, may go far to allay and rebuke the wild fanaticism of all extremists and restore to the country its former condition of peace, prosperity and national greatness. [Applause.] While we are justly proud of our State, of her power and greatness, let us not forget that all these depend upon her connection with the Federal Union.—The destruction of the latter would sooner or later prove the overthrow of the former. The true greatness and prosperity of Pennsylvania can only be secured and preserved while our whole Union remains and we continue to exist as one people, with one government, one Constitution and one set of laws. [Applause.]

I sincerely trust that in our associations and deliberations during the coming session, those friendly and kindly feelings which should prevail among gentlemen, will be so far observed, that when we come to separate, we may look back upon our past course without a single regret. When we return to our constituents may we be gratified with their hearty endorsement of our official conduct, and in the future may it have the approval of our own conscience and judgment. Above all, may our legislation be such as to aid essentially in allaying the angry passions which now swell the bosom of our nation, and in upholding and cheering the patriot hosts who have gone forth to sustain the Government of our fathers, until our glorious old Union shall be speedily and permanently restored, our whole country once more peaceful and powerful, and the flag of a free, happy and united people again brightening our skies from one extremity of this continent to the other. [Applause.]

The Northern Democracy.

In his recent speech before the Alabama Legislature, William L. Yancey made use of the following language in reference to the northern Democracy:

Yet some venture to look to the Northern Democracy for deliverance! Surely, they must be few—the timid, wavering—selfish few. There is, in my opinion, as much hope in the Northern Abolitionists as in the Northern Democracy. If Lincoln were to withdraw his Proclamation of Emancipation to-morrow, and proclaim that he would uphold slavery as he finds it in the States, the Northern Democracy would rally around his standard, and war upon us to enforce a Union upon those terms; while the Abolition Congress would at once, in my opinion, put a stop to the war and make peace. There were a few who have been beguiled by the promises of the Democracy to hold out terms of peace while they march upon us in battle array.—What are those terms, as proclaimed by Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Bigler? They are these:

Proclaim an armistice if the South will agree during the armistice to elect members of Congress, who shall go to Washington, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, take their seats in Congress, and pass propositions to amend the constitution. These propositions must be passed by two-thirds of all the members of each House. They then have to be submitted to the Convention of the State, and if three-fourths agree, they become a part of the Constitution.—If they fail to obtain three-fourths where would you be if you took this course? You will necessarily have abolished the Government of the Confederate States, and have gone back into the old Union without a single guaranty, save the promise of a party that has possession of only one of the three branches of the Government, and a bare majority only of that one branch!

Oh, what a name in history would ours be if such an event could happen by our consent! What a position of helpless degradation would ours be in that Government of Abolitionists!—What a crush of the proud spirits and hopes of this people! No, there is no hope even of an ameliorated conduct of the war from the Democracy. They have no power until December, 1863, and what may not happen within that period! When they go into power as a House of Representatives, they have only a check upon Abolition measures—the Senate and Executive being in the hands of the radical party. They cannot carry a single measure into execution. But they are pledged to aid Lincoln in a vigorous constitutional prosecution of the war.

We have something to hope, however, from this division of the councils of our enemies—from their fierce party strife and jealousies. Upon this hope let us build our own unity—upon their jealousies let us build our own harmony—upon these clashings of party interests let us bind together our own patriotic energies—upon their selfishness and folly let us base a prayer to God that He would enable us to exhibit in behalf of our beloved country, a self-sacrificing wisdom, both in opinion and action, in all matters appertaining to our defence.

With such a unity—such wisdom—such faith in each other, and in each department of the Government, we shall be prepared to undergo more of trial and misfortune, and to wrest the final victory of our independence from a wearied and bankrupt foe—and no matter what of privation or of suffering fate may have in store for us, there is but one duty for a brave people—which no circumstances can ever alter.

"GLOBE" ALMANAC.

1863.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May.						1	2
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	31						
June.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				

1863.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Satur
July.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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Aug.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, January 6th, by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. PETER GUTSHALL, of Springfield, to Miss MARY ELLEN, daughter of William Findley McGee, Esq., near Shade Gap, Dublin township.

On Dec. 24th, ult., by the Rev. John Moore, of Williamsburg, at the house of John Clark, Sr., Summit Farm, Mr. JOHN CAROTHERS, of Huntingdon co., to Miss RACHEL AURANDT, of Blair co.

DIED,

In this place, on the 9th inst., ALFRED WESTBROOK, of Co. D, 49th Regt., aged 19 years.

Young Westbrook received an honorable discharge some weeks ago, and returned home. His disease was chronic diarrhœa.

In Broad Top City, Pa., after a lingering illness, EMMA JULIA CASNER, daughter of Jos. and Hannah Morrison, aged 5 years, 3 mos., 18 days.

The deceased was a child of remarkable intelligence for one of her years. Of a sweet, amiable, and happy disposition, winning the affections of all who knew her. She bore her sufferings with a meekness and patience worthy the example of a Christian more advanced in years. But the opening bud was blasted by the rude monster. She faded and died. To the bereaved parents and friends we offer our deepest sympathy, and knowing she is safe with the redeemed spirits, may they yield submissively this summoned jewel to the Lord who gave and hath taken away. W.

OBITUARY.

Another brave patriot heart lies pulseless, entombed within the silent earth. The indiscriminate, ruthless hand of disease was stretched over him while in the execution of a voluntary mission, which required self-sacrifice, devotional patriotism, and rare bravery. While our army was falling back from the Rappahannock, it was desirable that certain information should be obtained by entering the enemy's lines. It was a hazardous enterprise. General Banks called for thirteen volunteers from the 28th Penna. Regiment, and Sergeant SAMUEL S. DEFFIBAUGH, Co. O, was among those accepted. Wandering thro' forests and unfrequented paths, they noted the entire movements of the enemy's advance toward Maryland, and returned with seventeen rebel prisoners. They covered themselves with a soldier's glory and won proud eulogiums from their officers. The exposure incident to this expedition brought on fever, notwithstanding which the will of the undaunted soldier soared above all physical ills, and we find him soon afterwards bravely opposing the foe upon the bloody battle-field of Antietam, where his Regiment signally distinguished itself.

Fever grew upon him, and finally the indomitable, the brave heart, and courageous spirit succumbed to the disease. He died at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 13th ult., of typhoid fever. Sleep, brave one—sleep in peace. Your many virtues survive in the manly hearts of those who were your companions-in arms. The story of your bright soldierhood will oft be recounted around the midnight watch-fires of the bivouac, and your comrades will recall the time when

"The firebeat of your single heart
Kept time to strains whose pulses mix
Our blood with that of seventy-six."

PLUS.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX STATION, Va., January 6, 1863.

Bedford Gazette and Inquirer please copy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 10, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.00@7.25
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.60@1.70
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.50
Rye	90
Corn, prime Yellow	78
Oats	41
Clover-seed, 64 lbs	$6.25@6.75
Timothy	$1.75@2.25
Wool	.65@75c
Hides	9¢

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₿ bbl	$6,50@6.75
Extra do ₿ cwt	3.50
White Wheat	1.20
Red Wheat	1.25
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	30
Clover-seed	4.25
Flaxseed	1.50
Dried Apples	1.05
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the stable of the subscriber on the 25th December, 1862, a large Bay HORSE, with his shoulder rubbed by collar, white star on nose. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

M. A. CROUSE,
Franklin House,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 14, 1863.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Jackson Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close seeing, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a very large and improved assortment of periscal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, Microscopes, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. In case always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during January Court, FINE WORK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [Dec 31, 1862.]

$25 REWARD!

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber near Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the night of Tuesday, Dec 16th, a DARK ROAN MARE, about 15 hands high, black feet, gray about the eyes, and with foal. The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending the thief, and returning the Mare, or giving notice where she may be found, or $15 will be paid for information which will enable the subscriber to find her, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

GEORGE FETTERHOFF.

Spruce Creek, Dec. 23, 1862-3t.*

ADJOURNED POSITIVE SALE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL and TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 acres and 28 perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with engines for lathing, sliding and cross cutting attached; a large double dwelling-house and store-house, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary out-buildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, runs on the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw mills.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above, and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad.

Said lands have heretofore been held by George H. and Jacob F. Steiner as partnership property, and all the interest of the said George H. Steiner in partnership property and property will be sold along with his interest in the real estate, subject, however, to his share of the *partnership debts*. The incumbrances against G. H. Steiner *individually*, will be removed, and it is estimated that the partnership *personal* property will nearly or quite be sufficient to pay the partnership debts.

Sale to take place at the COURT HOUSE in Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

On Thursday, January 15th, 1863.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of February, 1863, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon. SAMUEL T. BROWN,
January 3, 1863. Trustee.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Mary Myers, dec'd.] Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Myers, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL P. BRUMBAUGH,
E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Dec, 23, 1862-6t.* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [Estate of Catharine Claubaugh, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Catharine Claubaugh, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment

ALEXANDER PORT,
Dec. 16, 1862-6t. Administrator.

FALL AND WINTER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7.-3m,

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

HOOPS! HOOPS!! Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Dec. 31, 1862.-1m. Philadelphia.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY
T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, Children's Department, Housekeepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names and household words all over the country. In their hands no perodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new *serial*, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1, A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES." 2, A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERCY'S DREAM." 3, A similar copy of Herring's "GLEANER OR AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS.—$2 a year, in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in seven thousand families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45.

[Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862. ovels,

COAL BUCKETS and for sale by AMES A. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. SAMUEL MILLER,
Mapleton, Dec. 23, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscrib

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
Oct. 21, 1862. D. P. GWIN.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, | ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'RS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharpe's, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want [illegible] Goods

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

PATRIOTS
TO THE RESCUE!!
Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a *Recruiting* Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.
PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.
CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.
PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence. furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100
PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.
APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

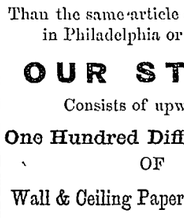
Early orders are earnestly solicited.
Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.
Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.
The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GOSNELL
Sept 17-3m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1862.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.
I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.
My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.
I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.
☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862-3m.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, JOHN J. LAWRENCE, R. B. WIGTON, ROBT. HARE POWELL, JAMES MAGUIRE, DAVID DUNN, | J. GEORGE MILES, WILLIAM LEWIS, ALEXANDER PORT, JOHN R. HUNTER, GEORGE FRY, A. R. STEWART,
R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 21st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks, approved March 21st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JOHN SCOTT, WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., | JAMES M. BELL, JAMES GWIN, THOMAS FISHER, GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, *do not* forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

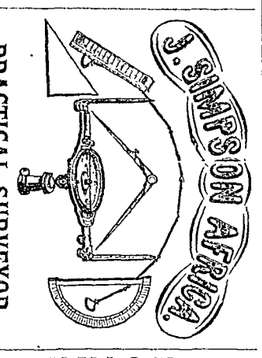
H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,
The purest and best RAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes Price 15 cents.
MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Coin Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week; according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,
April 8, 1862-1y.



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ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call.
[Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have relaunched the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Key-tone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a low price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

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REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
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UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the Soldier, &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
ALSO,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

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FOR SALE
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HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGEGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK
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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.
But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.
The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:
I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.
We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*
C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.
Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.
We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.
I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.
We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*
We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co, New York.
Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.
I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.
We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.
Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRIER, New York.
After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.
C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862

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CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a whole-sale store in Philadelphia
Huntingdon, April 11, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIVES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

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By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

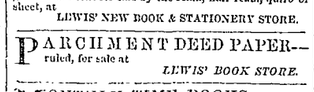
STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



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LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 29, '55.

S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Gram, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

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Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

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HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

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GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.
The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
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COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
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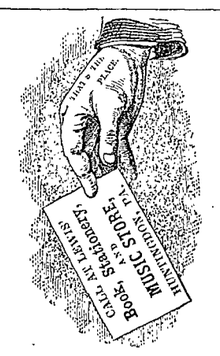

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WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c
SHOULD CALL AT
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CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

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